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Career Opportunities in the BLM

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U.S. Department of the Interior. *As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering the wisest use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to assure that their development is in the best interests of all our people. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in Island Territories under U.S. administration.*

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
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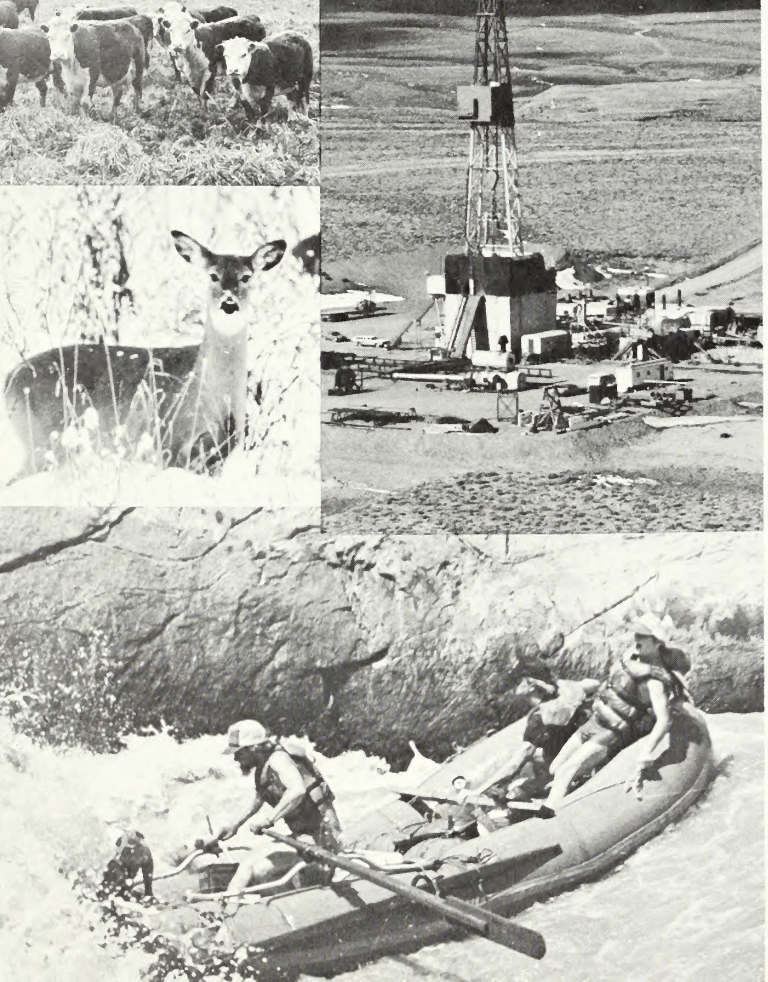
INTRODUCTION

This booklet provides basic information concerning career opportunities within the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). While it provides answers to many initial questions, more detailed inquiries should be directed to any of the agency's offices listed in the back of the booklet.



THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

The BLM, with around 9,000 employees, is one of the largest Interior Department bureaus. Today, the Bureau's functions are carried out in 12 State, 55 District and 153 Area Offices, mostly located in the West where the majority of the Nation's public lands are found.

Formed in 1946 by combining the General Land Office and the Grazing Service, the BLM is now responsible for actively managing the resources on about 300 million acres of land, and subsurface resources underlying an additional 300 million acres of land. The Bureau, therefore, has responsibilities that extend to over one-fourth of all land in the United States. These lands constitute some of America's most spectacular scenery, including deserts, canyons, mountain tops and valleys.

In addition, the public lands contain a vast amount of resources including fossil fuels and other important minerals, habitat for wildlife, livestock and wild horses and burros; timber resources; historical and archaeological resources; and wilderness and recreation resources.

The Bureau is also actively involved in functions that support the management of lands and resources, including approval of rights-of-way surveys of Federal lands, management of public land fires, and engineering work for roads, bridges, reservoirs and other public land improvements.

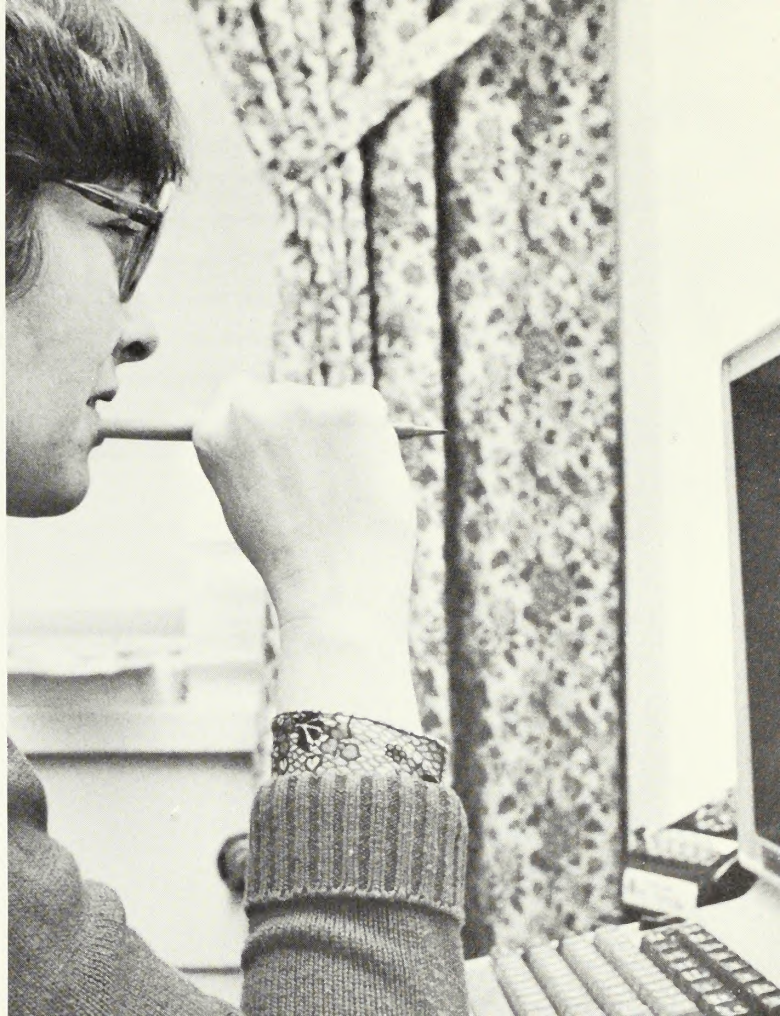
The BLM is a major producer of revenue for the Federal Treasury through the sale or lease of mineral resources, grazing rights, timber and other raw materials. Revenue is also provided to those States that are the source of the resources.

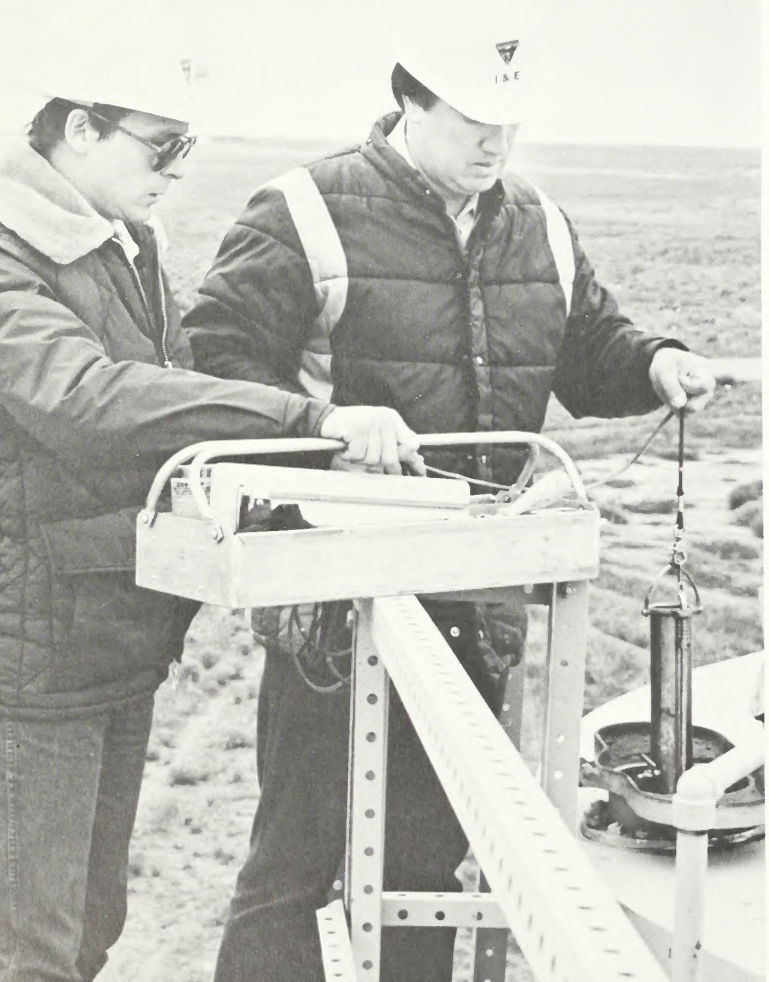
To help ensure the wisest use of public land resources, Congress enacted the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976. The Act requires public lands to be managed under the principles of multiple use and sustained yield. The Act also states that the management of public lands and their resources will be provided in a manner to meet the needs of the American people and take into account the long-term needs of future generations.

Managing millions of acres of public lands and resources is exciting and challenging work. BLM employees take pride in the fact that the decisions they make affect not only the present generation of Americans, but future generations as well.

To help ensure that these needs are being met, the BLM relies on the expertise of its professional staffs from over a dozen technical disciplines which are described on the following pages in the context of the Bureau's major activities.

A detailed description of the qualifications for each of these disciplines is in the Office of Personnel Management Handbook X-118 and can be reviewed at most Federal personnel offices.





Career Positions Within The Bureau of Land Management

Energy and Mineral Resources

The BLM is responsible for making public lands available for orderly and efficient development of onshore mineral resources under the principles of balanced multiple use management.

Mineral resources are made available principally through provisions of the Mining Law of 1872 (whereby mining claims are filed for minerals such as gold, silver, copper, etc.), the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 and the Acquired Lands Leasing Act of 1947 (whereby leases are issued for minerals such as oil, gas, coal, sodium, phosphate, etc.), and the 1947 Materials Act and the 1955 Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (whereby mineral materials like sand, building stone, gravel and other common varieties of minerals are sold or, in the case of government entities, are provided free).

Substantial amounts of mineral resources are found on

public lands. For example, as much as 60 percent of western coal reserves and 35 percent of the Nation's uranium reserves are on these lands. Annual receipts from mineral activities (rents, bonuses, royalties, etc.) on public lands normally exceed a billion dollars. The magnitude and value of the mineral resources along with the potential for adverse impacts on other resources make proper management of these resources a high priority.

The Bureau's energy and mineral resources program has both management and regulatory responsibilities, including: planning for minerals uses; issuance of leases; approval of plans for exploration and development of mineral resources; inspection of leases to assure compliance with regulations and approved plans; resource protection; evaluation and assessment of resources to ensure the receipt of fair market value; and adjudication of such matters as mineral exchanges and trespass.

The Bureau's minerals management responsibilities require a wide range of professional disciplines to ensure prudent management of mineral resources on public lands is in accordance with numerous mineral and environmental laws and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976. The minerals professionals include geologists, mining engineers, petroleum engineers and technicians, physical scientists, mineral economists, hydrologists, leasing specialists, adjudicators, land law examiners, appraisers, data/modeling specialists, and surface protection specialists.

Geologists and petroleum or mining engineers determine the mineral character of lands for use in land use planning. This helps to ensure that mineral values are given equal consideration with other resources in making multiple use decisions. These professionals help determine where the most valuable mineral deposits are located and the extent of the geologic structures which may contain minerals. They participate in tract delineation and evaluation to ascertain the potential value of the resource, and help develop the standards and mitigation measures under which the minerals will be developed. They are involved in the review and approval of plans of operation to assure that the proposed actions are safe, environmentally sound, and will lead to extraction of a reasonable amount of the resource.

Mineral examiners (geologists and mining engineers) examine mining claims to verify the presence and value of mineral deposits. Petroleum and mining engineers and engineering technicians implement a nationwide inspection and enforcement program to assure that the performance of lessees is properly monitored for reporting production, storage, transportation, conservation of resources, detection of trespass, etc. A degree is not required of engineering technicians, but related background and experience are important.

Hydrologists consider the effects of proposed mineral development on water resources, determine if there is enough water to support a proposed operation, and help develop appropriate mitigation measures.

Mineral economists and appraisers estimate the value of minerals to be leased, exchanged or sold so that the Federal Government receives fair market value for these resources. They help evaluate mitigation measures to assure that they are economically feasible, help determine the value of tracts and advise on the acceptance of bids. Mineral economists also determine whether discoveries can be economically produced, thereby validating mining claims or supporting patenting of claims.

Mineral leasing specialists and land law examiners are

responsible for the adjudication—the execution of the contracts—for mineral leases, assignments, transfers, etc. These are paralegal positions and frequently are filled by individuals with liberal arts backgrounds. A degree is not required for all such positions.

Data/Modeling specialists are mineral economists or computer programming specialists with knowledge of mineral development activities. Their role is one of support for mineral evaluation, leasing, planning, and royalty collection.

Surface protection specialists assure that the environmental quality of the public lands involved in mineral activities is maintained—principally by monitoring compliance with lease stipulations and provisions of operating plans. They also make sure the land is reclaimed after development.

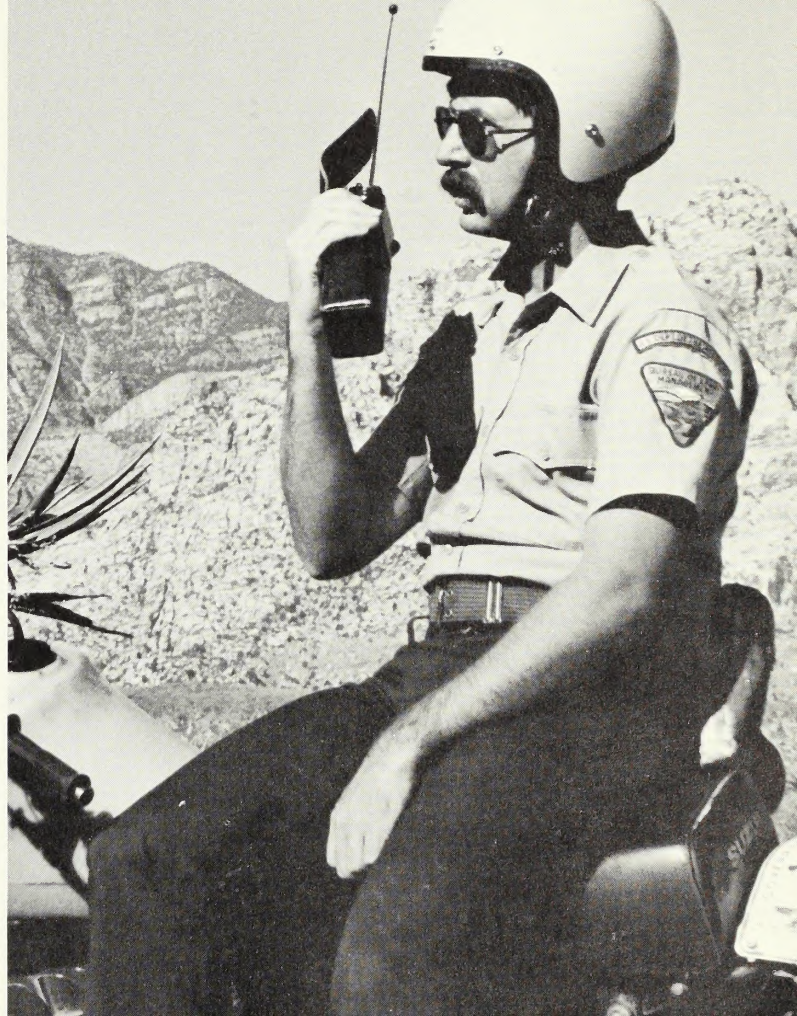
In addition to the tasks just described, BLM minerals employees are involved in the preparation or review of environmental documents such as assessments or impact statements. They also participate in the preparation and review of land use plans. These professionals might be graduates of schools having specialized courses in mining or related subjects. They might be persons with expertise in the biological sciences, business, or mineral fields with experience in environmental planning regarding mineral development and reclamation of mineral land or they might be writer-editors with more general backgrounds, but still having some experience or knowledge of mineral development.

Lands and Renewable Resources

The BLM is responsible for managing the Nation's public land and renewable natural resources under the principles of multiple use and sustained yield.

Programs in this category are: land classification and realty (determines the best use for public land); forest management (caretaker, manager and provider of forest products to the Nation); range management (conservation and management of Federally owned rangelands); soil, water, and air management (reduce erosion, maintain and enhance productivity of the soil, protect and improve air and water quality); wildlife and fish management (manages habitat of fish, wildlife and endangered plants and animals); recreation management and cultural resources protection (provide for the leisure time use of public land and protect and interpret cultural, historical and paleontological properties) and land use planning to provide guidance in the management of all resources.

The kinds of specialists needed to perform the above responsibilities are: realty specialists, foresters, range conservationists, hydrologists, air quality and watershed specialists, meteorologists, wildlife and fisheries biologists, recreation specialists, landscape architects, archaeologists, historians, botanists, ecologists, planners and natural resource specialists.



Land and Realty

The Bureau's lands program employs individuals with many different background skills, including land use planning, agricultural economics, range, wildlife and forest management, mining engineering, geography, land appraisal and geology. Most employees in this program are called, "Realty Specialists."

Realty specialists are responsible for implementing a number of land laws, and for making field investigations of land and its environment and the management and operation of the Bureau's lands activities, including sales, exchanges, leases and permits; trespass abatement; State grants and selection; rights of way; agricultural entries and the review of land withdrawals. They also make land use studies and recommendations for proper use and protection of the public land. The specialists determine through these investigations the physical and economic characteristics of the land, possible uses for it and the effect on other public and private programs, as well as the appropriate application of various public land laws and their associated regulations. For these positions, education and experience requirements vary depending on the specific job to be filled.

Wildlife and Fisheries Biology

BLM wildlife and fisheries biologists are responsible for fish and wildlife habitat inventories, protection, management and improvement, especially as they relate to other land uses, such as grazing, mining, forestry, urban development, and energy development. These biologists cooperate with other specialists and State fish and wildlife agencies to ensure that wildlife and fishery needs are considered in land use plans. They design cooperative management programs to protect and enhance fish and wildlife habitats including those of threatened and endangered plant and animal species.

Biologists must be well versed in the principles of ecology and know how to apply them to a wide variety of land-use management actions. They must understand how such actions interrelate and affect the quality and quantity of fish and wildlife habitat. The wildlife or fisheries biologist should have at least a bachelor's degree in biological science, with courses in plant, animal, or aquatic ecology and a general background in zoology and botany.

Recreation

Public lands offer great potential for hiking, camping, hunting, fishing, off-road vehicle use, rock climbing, river running, water and snow skiing, picnicking and sightseeing. Planning for and managing recreational use of the public lands is the major responsibility of the recreation specialists or outdoor recreation planners. They also evaluate and issue permits for use of the public lands for motion picture filming, off-road vehicle events, bicycle races, river running, and other activities.

A specialist in recreation should have a background (a bachelor's degree is preferable) in a resource related field such as outdoor recreation, forest recreation, park management, recreation planning, and landscape architecture or specialized study in archaeology, geology, interpretation, law enforcement, sociology or history. Consideration is also given to persons with education or training in visitor services, visitor information or as a park technician.

Resource Management Planning

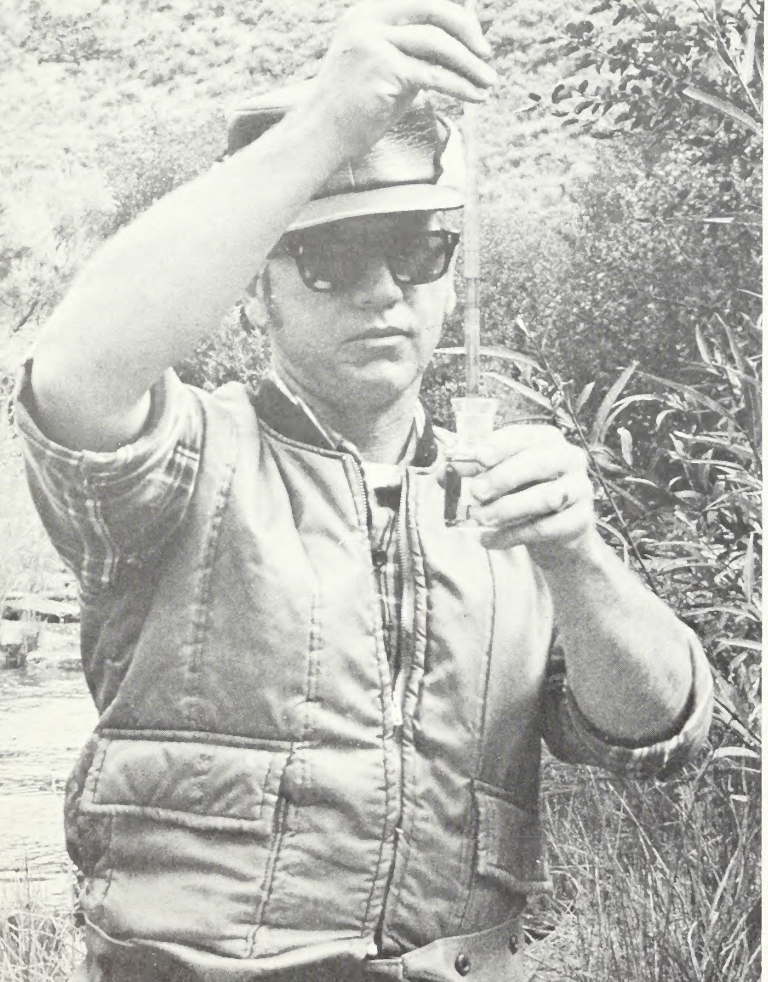
Resource management planning is used by BLM managers to improve management of the public lands by allocating resources and selecting appropriate uses of those lands. Resource management plans (RMPs) guide management actions and also provide the public with information on approved uses for particular areas of the public lands.

The planning process is guided by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 which required BLM to prepare and use plans under principles of multiple use and sustained yield. The planning process focuses attention on significant resource management problems and issues although the plan itself is comprehensive in nature. An interdisciplinary approach using a team of specialists (representing the physical sciences, social sciences and environmental design arts) is used to prepare a plan. Team members are trained in resource management areas such as forestry, range science, wildlife biology, geology, recreation, archaeology, resource economics, land use planning, etc. Other skills include expertise in the communication arts and computer science. Land use planners also play roles outside the scope of individual RMPs. Land use planners play a key role in developing the overall planning strategy for the BLM and often function as liaison with State and local governments.

Cultural Resource Management

The Bureau's cultural resources program identifies, evaluates, interprets, and aids in the management of archaeological and historic sites found on the public land.

Cultural resource specialists record site discoveries, evaluate site potential and research value and recommend



measures to protect the values and minimize adverse effects on cultural resources. They also evaluate various land use applications for potential archaeological impacts and make recommendations to mitigate potential impacts; prepare stabilization and protection plans; help administer professional service contracts; assist in law enforcement activities; and write or edit technical documents.

Educational qualifications include one of the following: bachelor's degree in anthropology with special training in archaeology; bachelor's degree in history and field experience in locating, recording, and investigating historic and prehistoric sites; or graduate degree and field experience in geography, geology, biology, and history.

Soil, Water, and Air Management

The soil, water, and air management program provides career opportunities as soil conservationists, soil scientists, hydrologists, air quality specialists, meteorologists, and as technicians and aides in these same specialities.

The BLM manages soil, water and air to reduce erosion, conserve and enhance the soil resources, and protect and improve air and water quality. To meet these objectives, hydrologists, soil scientists and air quality experts apply scientific principles and develop intensive management systems to treat watersheds and implement air control measures. They gather data through inventories and analyze them to establish trends and identify conflicts and alternatives to be incorporated into land use planning.

For these positions, the education and experience requirements vary depending on the specific job to be filled.

Forest Management

The Bureau's 34 million acres of forests are managed according to principles of multiple use and sustained yield. Consequently, new foresters become experienced not only in forestry matters but in other closely related programs such as watershed management, mineral resources, wildlife, recreation and grazing. The Bureau also employs forestry technicians to provide technical support to foresters.

Foresters manage stands of timber and other forest resources. They determine which timber is to be harvested, prepare maps showing timber location, determine timber volumes and values, select routes for new roads, specify logging methods, administer timber sale contracts, carry out forest inventory programs, perform commercial and precommercial thinnings, and reforest logged areas. They also work on methods and technology to develop genetically superior trees.

For these positions, the education and experience requirements vary depending on the job to be filled.

Range Management

The BLM is responsible for managing approximately 170 million acres of rangelands in 16 Western States. More than 21,000 ranchers hold grazing permits and leases to graze approximately 4.3 million cattle, sheep, and horses.

Professional BLM range conservationists participate in a progressive and challenging range management program that utilizes the most modern up-to-date scientific equipment and the latest state-of-the-art range practices. Range conservationists work with diverse interest groups to resolve issues related to public

rangeland grazing and to balance livestock grazing with other uses. The activities involved include: administering range, determining grazing privileges, issuing grazing permits and leases, monitoring grazing uses including trespass, and developing experimental stewardship programs. Related duties may include supervising the construction of range improvements and conducting studies to determine the effectiveness of plans.

They also inventory rangeland resources and conditions, identify resource management problems and potential uses, develop management objectives and goals, and develop grazing management plans in consultation with the ranchers and others.

For these positions, the education and experience requirements vary depending on the specific job to be filled.

Technical Support

In order for the Bureau to carry out successfully its management responsibility for the public lands, a very large and diverse technical support program is required. The Bureau's technical support programs include fire protection, engineering and cadastral survey.

A variety of specialists are required to carry out the above program responsibilities: fire management specialists; surface protection specialists; land use, regional, and urban planners; environmental specialists; civil, agricultural and electrical engineers and cadastral (land) surveyors.

Engineering Services (Including Construction and Maintenance)

The BLM employs engineers in a wide range of disciplines including civil, mechanical, structural, electrical, agricultural, mining, logging, petroleum, geological, and other geophysical areas. Bureau engineers help plan and build devices that aid in managing resources for public benefit, enjoyment, and safety while at the same time maintaining environmental quality.

The Division of Engineering Systems located in the Bureau's Denver Service Center (DSC) is responsible for design (either in-house or by architectural and engineering contracts), contract supervision, and management of major construction projects such as buildings, recreation facilities, roads and bridges, and large water control structures. Smaller scale projects, including major maintenance and rehabilitation of facilities, are usually handled by engineers at the field office level in the individual States, districts and areas.

Fire Management

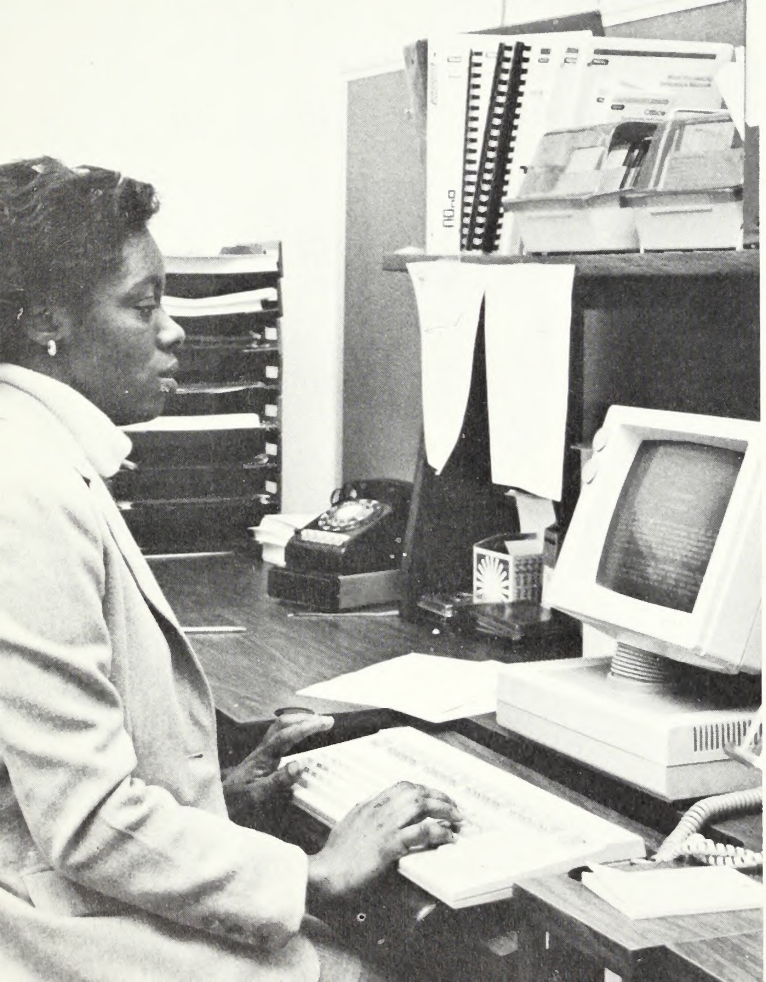
The BLM employs fire management specialists with expertise in forest and range fire management, fire ecology, ecosystem dynamics, wildfire suppression techniques, weather forecasting and use of deliberately set or prescribed fires to control brush or reduce fuel levels.

Fire management specialists are responsible for protecting public land resources from damage caused by wildfires. They also train fire fighting crews, develop equipment and enhance the Bureau's communication and computer technology relating to fire fighting.

Cadastral Survey

The BLM's professional land surveyors establish boundaries of federally owned land, verify original surveys, reestablish boundaries by re-surveys and help resolve conflicts in Federal, State, and private land ownership.

Surveying functions include research, computation and administration performed in both rugged field conditions and office surroundings. Using modern survey methods and equipment, the cadastral surveyor provides the data needed to delineate Federal land boundaries on the ground. In this regard, there may be underground surveys in mines, topographic surveys, river and lake surveys, and boundary determinations of the federally-owned Outer Continental Shelf.



Administration

The BLM's major administrative functions include budget and finance, public affairs, procurement and contracting, personnel management, management analysis and related support services. These require a variety of professional, technical and clerical personnel.

The one administrative area experiencing significant growth in recent years is the information resources management (IRM) program. This program provides guidance and coordination for long- and short-range plans; systems development, testing, implementation, and operation; and review and enforcement of information systems standards and procedures. It comprises the following special fields: automated data processing, data base administration, life cycle management, configuration management, records and paperwork management, office automation, automated records systems, scientific systems, and telecommunications management.

The IRM program provides opportunities for computer specialists, computer systems analysts, telecommunications specialists, records management analysts, and other computer systems specialists such as computer programmers.

Frequency of Vacancies

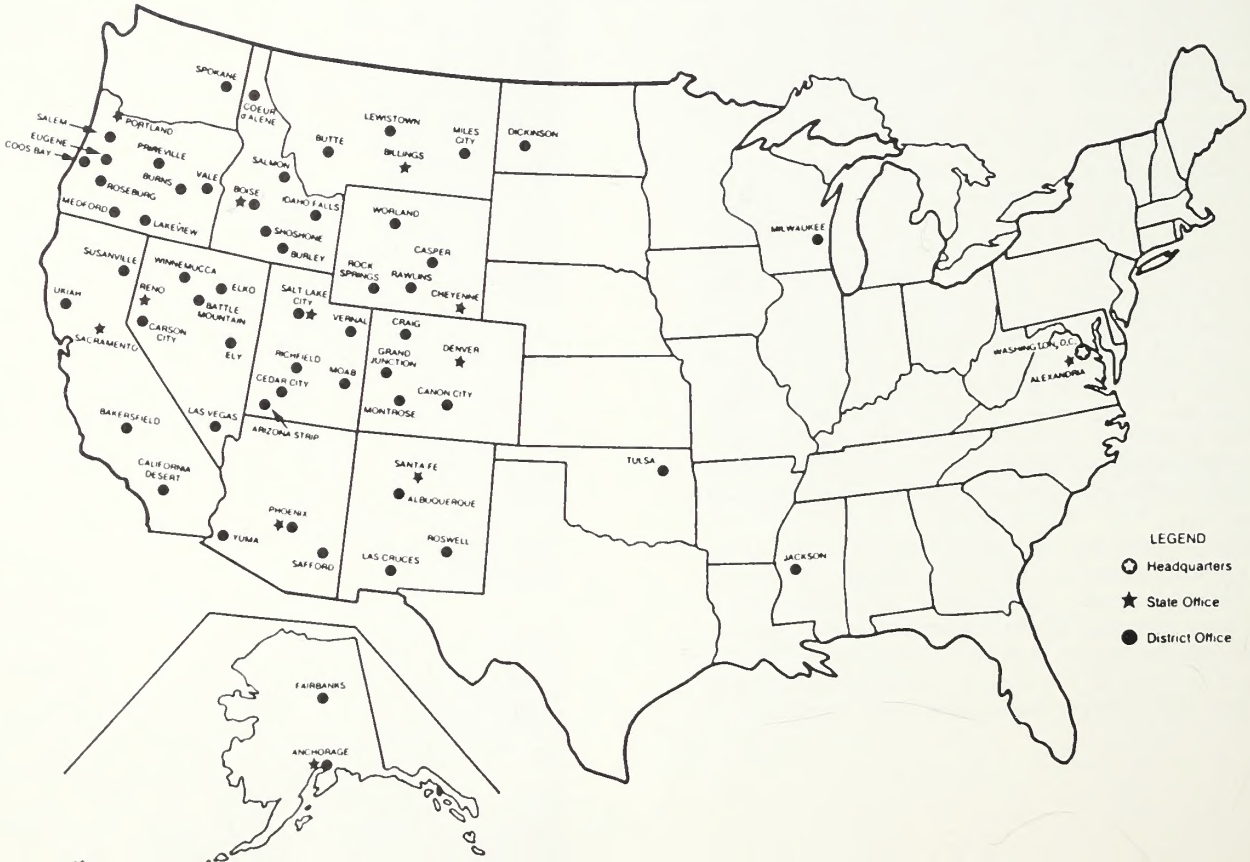
For new employees, job opportunities are usually found in Area and District Offices rather than in State Offices, the Denver Service Center or in the Washington Office. When too few applicants apply through the Bureau's internal vacancy process, entry level positions may be filled from the Office of Personnel Management's register.

The Bureau emphasizes a career progression system to encourage deserving employees through steady promotion, usually beginning at grades 5 or 7, to positions of greater responsibility usually to grades 11-13. Under this system, high level positions are usually filled through merit promotion, internal placement, and transfer from other Federal agencies.

Key managerial positions are filled competitively from many sources. An ideal progression in the Bureau's management development effort would have promising employees becoming Area Managers first, then District Managers, then Associate State Directors or Washington Office program managers and then ultimately State Directors. While this is an ideal progression, circumstances and individual talents allow for many exceptions.

Because of the diversity and complexity of the Bureau's programs, many training opportunities, in addition to on-the-job training and developmental assignments, are available to employees as they progress to positions of greater responsibility. For example, the Bureau's Phoenix Training Center provides instruction in many of the program areas unique to the BLM such as land law, mineral leasing and realty functions.

BLM State and District Offices



A Departmental management training program is available competitively to mid-level Bureau personnel wishing to enhance their managerial skills. This program, about one year in length, is conducted in the Washington Office.

Another training opportunity for senior managers is called the Senior Executive Candidate Development Program. The purpose of this program is to train and develop high potential future candidates for the Senior Executive Service, the Federal Government's highest management level.

LOCATIONS OF BLM OFFICES

The map on the preceding page shows the major BLM offices. While a wide variety of different occupations are utilized by the agency in fulfilling its missions, not all occupations are equally required by each office. For example, the Oregon State Office needs a large complement of foresters but few oil and gas specialists. The New Mexico State Office, however, needs many people with a minerals background and comparatively few foresters.

EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Federal employees earn many benefits. These include: coverage under the Federal retirement system, coverage under group health and life insurance plans, and annual and sick leave provisions. Other benefits include promotional opportunities, incentive awards, and transfer eligibility.

Retirement

Persons first appointed to Federal Service on or after January 1, 1984 are covered by Social Security as well as by the Civil Service retirement system. Employees are eligible to retire, if they wish, with full annuities at age 55, after at least 30 years of service; at age 60 with at least 20 years of service; or at age 62 with at least 5 years of service.

Life Insurance

Most Federal civilian employees are eligible to enroll in the Federal Employees Group Life Insurance Program. Participation is entirely voluntary. However, eligible employees are automatically covered for Basic Life unless they waive this coverage. The group insurance provided by this plan is underwritten by a large number of private insurance companies. Through the FEGLI Program, the Federal Government offers its employees an opportunity to participate in this group plan which offers low rates and the convenience of payment through payroll deductions. The Goverment pays one-third of the cost of the Basic Life insurance. Employees who elect Basic Life are eligible for options including $10,000 coverage, additional insurance coverage equal to from one through five times annual basic pay rounded to next higher $1,000, and family coverage.

Health Insurance

The Federal Employees Health Benefits Program is a voluntary contributory program open to almost all employees. There are over 100 health benefits plans participating in the program. These include: the Governmentwide Service Benefit Plan, the Governmentwide Indemnity Benefit Plan, Federal Employee Organization Plans, and Comprehensive Medical Plans of the group or individual-practice prepayment type. Through these various plans employees are offered an opportunity to acquire for themselves and their families protection against the cost of health care services, including those involved in prolonged illnesses or serious accidents. The Government contributes to the cost of the plans with employees paying their share through payroll deductions.

Leave

The Federal Government authorizes absence from work, usually through earned leave, for most of its employees.

Annual leave (similar to vacation leave) is earned on the basis of years of Federal service. Full-time employees with 15 years or more service earn 26 days of annual leave a year; those with at least 3 but less than 15 years earn 20 days; and those with less than 3 years earn 13 days.

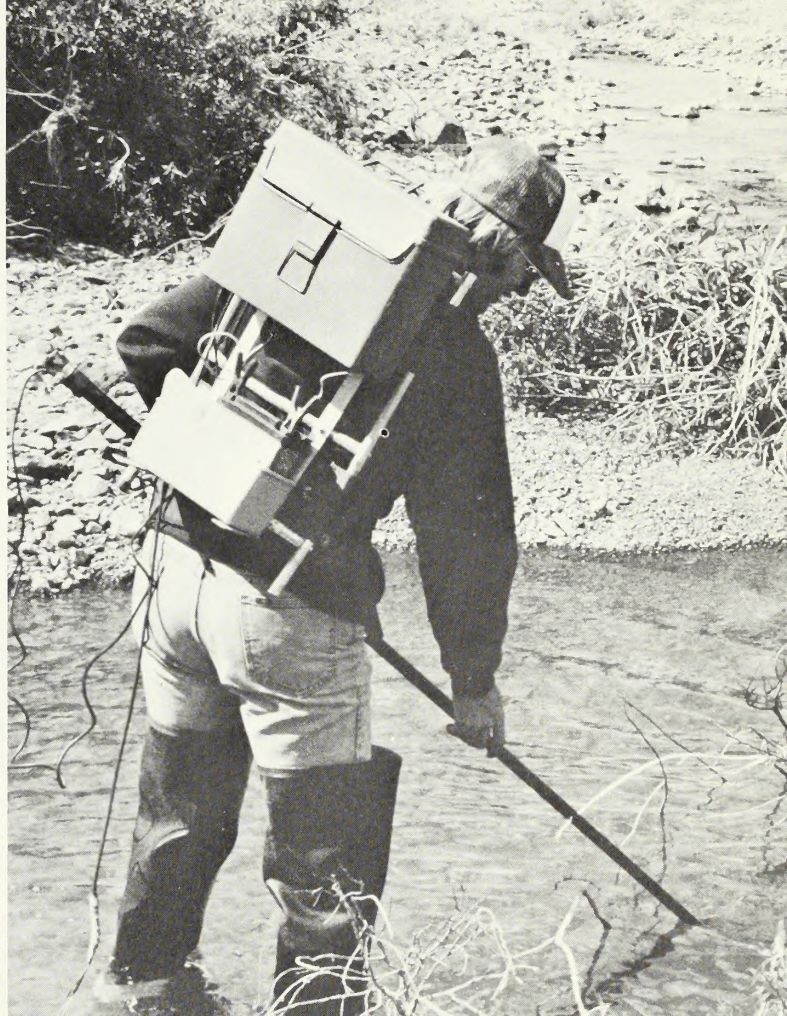
Full-time employees, regardless of length of service, earn 13 days of sick leave a year; part-time employees earn one hour of sick leave for each 20 hours in a pay status. There is no limit on the amount of sick leave which can be accumulated.

Generally, when employees transfer between positions covered under the leave law, annual and sick leave are transferred to the new employing agency.

Conflict of Interest

Federal employees have a responsibility to avoid "conflicts of interest" involving their employment. Specifically, BLM employees may not have direct or indirect financial interests that conflict, or appear to conflict, with their official responsibilities and duties. Bureau employees are prohibited from voluntarily acquiring or retaining direct or indirect interest in Federal lands.

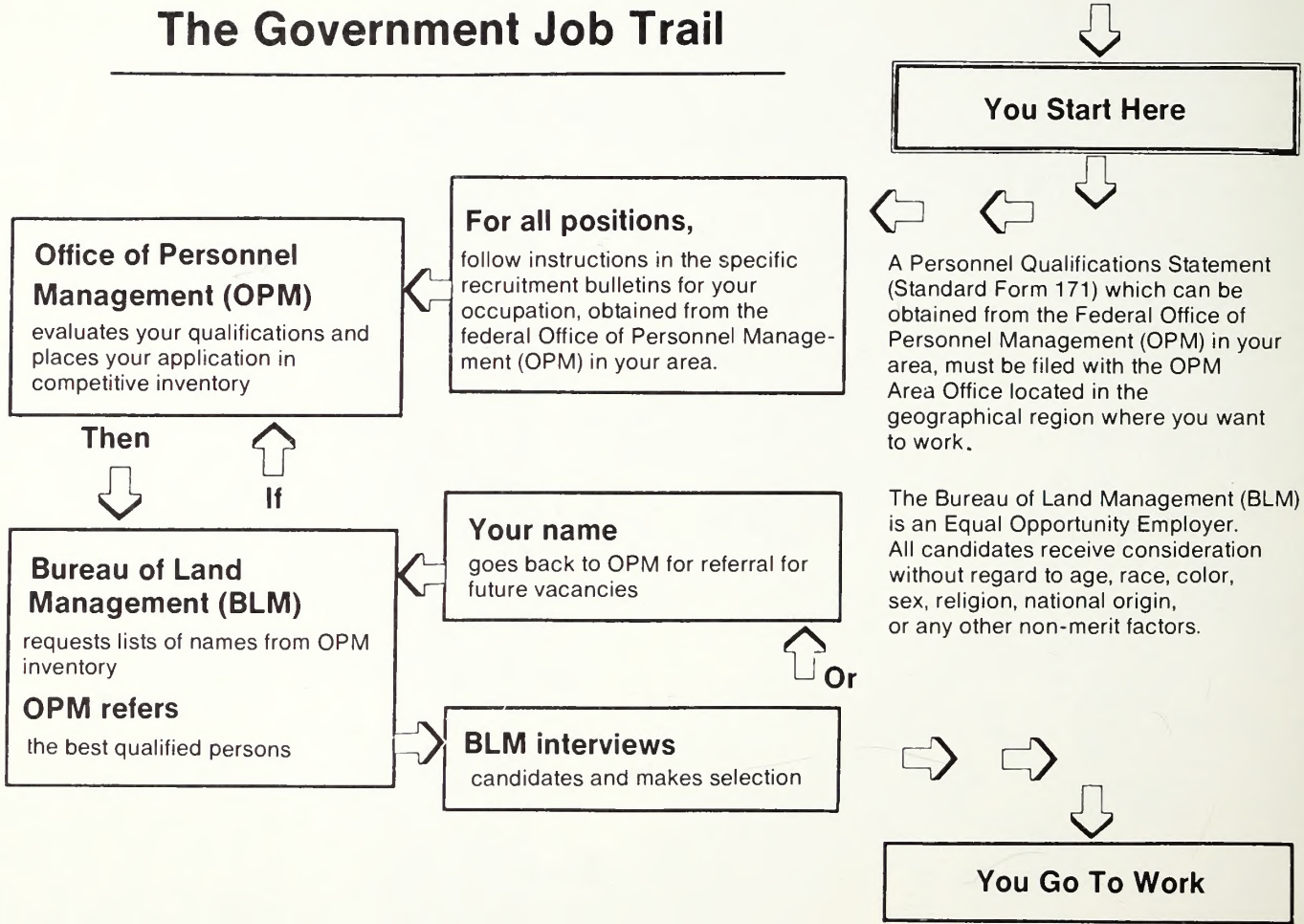
In addition, Federal employees are restricted by law from taking an active part (other than voting and personal contributions) in partisan political campaigns and elections.



FEDERAL JOB INFORMATION CENTERS

The Federal Office of Personnel Management maintains Federal Job Information Centers in several major metropolitan areas across the country. They are listed under "U.S. Government" in the white pages of local telephone directories. In addition, Federal job opportunities are posted in State Job Service (State Employment Security) Offices. For a complete list of Federal Job Information Centers, see pamphlet BRE-9, available at your local Job Information Center or State Job Service Office.

The Government Job Trail


You Start Here
For all positions,
follow instructions in the specific recruitment bulletins for your occupation, obtained from the federal Office of Personnel Management (OPM) in your area.
A Personnel Qualifications Statement (Standard Form 171) which can be obtained from the Federal Office of Personnel Management (OPM) in your area, must be filed with the OPM Area Office located in the geographical region where you want to work.
Office of Personnel Management (OPM)
evaluates your qualifications and places your application in competitive inventory
Then
If
Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
requests lists of names from OPM inventory
OPM refers
the best qualified persons
Your name
goes back to OPM for referral for future vacancies
Or
BLM interviews
candidates and makes selection
The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is an Equal Opportunity Employer. All candidates receive consideration without regard to age, race, color, sex, religion, national origin, or any other non-merit factors.
You Go To Work

Bureau of Land Management

or further information on BLM careers, contact:

Bureau of Land Management
Alaska State Office
701 C Street, Box 13
Anchorage, Alaska 99513
Phone: (907) 271-5043

Bureau of Land Management
Arizona State Office
3707 N. 7th Street
Phoenix, Arizona 85014
Phone: (602) 241-5522

Mail address:
P.O. Box 16563
Phoenix, AZ 85011

Bureau of Land Management
California State Office
Federal Ofc. Bldg.,
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, California 95825
Phone: (916) 484-4465

Bureau of Land Management
Colorado State Office
2020 Arapahoe Street
Denver, Colorado 80205
Phone: (303) 294-7177

Bureau of Land Management
Denver Service Center
Denver Federal Center
Building 50
Denver, Colorado 80225
Phone: (303) 236-6503

Bureau of Land Management
Idaho State Office
3380 Americana Terrace
Boise, Idaho 83706
Phone: (208) 334-1408

Bureau of Land Management
Boise Interagency Fire Center
3905 Vista Avenue
Boise, Idaho 83705
Phone: (208) 334-9434

Bureau of Land Management
Montana State Office
222 N. 32nd Street, Granite Tower
P.O. Box 36800
Billings, Montana 59107
Phone: (406) 657-6461

Bureau of Land Management
Nevada State Office
Federal Building,
300 Booth Street, P.O. Box 12000
Reno, Nevada 89520
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Bureau of Land Management
New Mexico State Office
Joseph M. Montoya Federal Bldg.
South Federal Place, P.O. Box 1449
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Phone: (505) 988-6274

Bureau of Land Management
Oregon State Office
825 N.E. Multnomah Street
P.O. Box 2965
Portland, Oregon 97208
Phone: (503) 231-6288

Bureau of Land Management
Utah State Office
324 S. State St.
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111
Phone: (801) 524-4275

Bureau of Land Management
Wyoming State Office
2515 Warren Avenue
P.O. Box 1828
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001
Phone: (307) 772-2354

Bureau of Land Management
Eastern States Office
350 South Pickett Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22304
Phone: (703) 274-0204

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Washington, D.C. 20240